

**27607. Adulteration of dried prunes. U. S. v. 300 Boxes of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 89253. Sample No. 29578-C.)**

This product was in part decomposed.

On March 29, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 boxes of prunes at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 11, 1937, by the North Pacific Cooperative Prune Exchange from Portland, Oreg., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Prunes Roundup Grocery Spokane Wn."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of decomposed prunes.

On July 26, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27608. Adulteration of canned prunes. U. S. v. 116 Cases of Prunes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 39254. Sample No. 36144-C.)**

This product was in whole or in part decomposed.

On April 5, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Montana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 116 cases of canned prunes at Havre, Mont., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 12, 1937, from Yakima, Wash., by the California Packing Corporation, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. (The product was packed by the Oregon Fruit Products Co., Salem, Oreg.) It was labeled in part: (Cans) "Valley Home Brand Blue Plums (Prunes) Distributed by the branches of Nash-Finch Co. Minneapolis, Minn."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On June 18, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27609. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. 25 Cartons of Marca San Giovanni Olio Puro. Default decree of condemnation and sale. (F. & D. No. 89262. Sample No. 17676-C.)**

This product was labeled to create the impression that it was olive oil of Italian origin, whereas it consisted chiefly of soybean oil and a small proportion of cottonseed oil.

On March 24, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 cartons of salad oil at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 21, 1937, by Durkee Famous Foods from Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Marca San Giovanni Olio Puro" and "Olio Raccomandato per Insalata Cucina a Qualsiasi Altro Uso De Tavola," were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since they gave the impression that it was olive oil of Italian origin; whereas it consisted chiefly of soybean oil with a small amount of cottonseed oil.

On July 15, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered. On July 19, 1937, the decree was amended to permit the marshal to sell the goods under a proper label.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**27610. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 100 Cases and 53 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 39266, 39267. Sample Nos. 32473-C, 32719-C.)**

This product contained filth resulting from worm infestation.

On March 24, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 153 cases of tomato puree at Seattle, Wash., alleging that 100 cases of the article had been shipped